

a store, then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the people of his principles and the protective policy, and for his illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Election in nearly or quite every Presidential contest, from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served in its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Inquiry of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year, but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln, then headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. Douglas with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Hannibal Hamlin, who was nominated by the Republican Convention at Chicago for Vice-President, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809, and is in the fifty-first year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for the following term. In 1847 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was re-elected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1856. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence of the confidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow citizens in Maine.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer deserved the name of Democratic, and was treacherous to the principles he had so long cherished. Thereafter he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

Mr. Hamlin is a man of dignified presence, of solid abilities, of unflinching integrity, and great executive talent. Familiar with the business of legislation, he is peculiarly adapted, by the possession of all these qualities, to fill beneficially for the country, and to his own and his party's honor, the high post for which he has been nominated. The name of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, in a fit second to that of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

Emigration to Pike's Peak.

The following is the number of teams and men that crossed the Mississippi river at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, for the week ending May 14, 1860.

8th May—37 wagons, 165 men.
9th "—38 wagons, 121 men.
10th "—80 wagons, 223 men.
11th "—65 wagons, 162 men.
12th "—27 wagons, 78 men.
13th "—42 wagons, 131 men.
14th "—49 wagons, 132 men.

Total for the week, 338 wagons, 962 men.

Total for five weeks, ending 14th May, 1167 wagons, and 3495 men.

A SLAVE GIRL PURCHASED BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—A philanthropic scene occurred in the ante-room to the Representative Hall on Wednesday. A handsome mulatto slave girl appeared in the charge of Dr. Davidson of Washington, with a statement that she had been sold to a negro trader, but by raising \$500 cash, and securing the payment of \$700 more by the lot of August, she could purchase her freedom. The amount was promptly raised among the Republican members, and the girl is now free.

From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, May 17.—Mr. Green Russell reports to the Council of this city that he arrived at Denver in 29 days, via Smoky Hill Fork, making an average of 21 miles per day for the entire distance of 610 miles. He found plenty of water and grass along the route, also wood with the exception of 75 miles, where fuel was not abundant. He met with no trouble from the Indians, and reports the route excellent, and 100 miles shorter than any other. His report will be published.

A Democrat being asked to give something towards defraying the expense of the new exploring voyage to the North Pole, declined, on the ground that the object was "national," and that he "was no North." Besides, he added, the Pole might be used to stir up his party.

But.—The Indianapolis Journal says the long drought in that region is over. Our Eastern exchanges which have been till recently mourning over the drought are now rejoicing over it.

The Highland News.

HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO:
Thursday, May 31, 1860.

Republican Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

County Meeting!

The Republicans of Highland county and all other citizens who are opposed to the policy of the present National Administration, are requested to meet at the Court House in Hillsboro,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860,
to appoint five delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention, to be held at Columbus on Wednesday, June 13, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz:

Attorney-General;
Member of Board of Public Works;
Judge of Supreme Court;
Also, Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

The ratio of representation will be 1 delegate for every 400 votes given for Gov. Dennison in 1859. Under this rule Highland is entitled to 5 delegates. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Lincoln and Hamlin.

We transfer to our columns from the New York Tribune a well-written and no doubt accurate sketch of the political history of the Republican candidates. It will be found on our first page. We also copy from the Chicago Press and Tribune an interesting description of Mr. Lincoln, as he appears at home, in private life.

We cannot enter into a war of personalities and ribald slang with the editor of the Gazette. This is a kind of contest in which the biggest blackguard and most unscrupulous falsifier always has the advantage. He says he will not take our pills. Well it is often the case that children, even those of a larger growth, do not know what is good for them, and refuse to take the prescriptions of their best friends. This is more particularly so in that class of cases in which the head is affected. We shall not have his nose held and drench him with our healing potions. Our prognosis of his case is like that of the doctor in Macbeth:—"This disease is beyond my practice." Who can "minister to the mind diseased?" What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug, would scour or cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perillous stuff? We therefore say to him in the words which "Uncle Toby," in "Tristram Shandy," addressed to the fly which he had caught: "Go, poor devil, the world is surely wide enough to hold both thee and me."

The latest item of political news is that a movement is on foot to bring the name of Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, before the Baltimore Convention, for the Presidential nomination. A meeting has been held at Chillicothe, and another is soon to come off at Athens, with the object of presenting his claims. It is said that Lot Smith, Esq., of Athens, and Dr. McNALLY, of Chillicothe, of the Ohio delegation, are in this movement.

Senator CAMERON presided at a Ratification meeting held at Harrisburg, Pa. last week. He fully endorsed the Chicago nominees, and urged the party to give them an earnest support.

Mr. EVERETT.—It is stated that Mr. Everett has written letters to his friends in Washington City, asking their advice as to his acceptance or rejection of the nomination for the Vice Presidency. He is certainly taking sufficient time for deliberation.

Mr. SEWARD has written a letter, cordially avowing his satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and the platform adopted at Chicago. The Democratic leaders who are counting upon any disaffection of Mr. Seward or his friends, are reckoning without their host.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—Two slaves were captured lately by United States vessels off the coast of Cuba. They had on board over 1000 negroes, who are to be sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society, the government paying the Society \$50,000 for their transportation and support in Liberia for a short time.

Chicago was infested with pickpockets during the recent session of the Republican Convention. In one day losses were reported at the Wigwam of \$2,245.

One of the axwolves that fell in the recent meteoric shower in this State weighed 123 pounds.

The Methodist Conference.

BUFFALO, May 20.—A vote was taken in the Conference on the first resolution in the majority report of the slavery Committee, which recommends a change of the rule in the discipline on slavery. The vote stood 133 for and 74 against, lacking 10 votes of the required two thirds to adopt.

How the Nominations are Received.

A large portion of a late number of the New York Tribune is devoted to extracts from the newspapers of every party and every portion of the country, commenting upon the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. The nomination, it appears from these widely separated manifestations, is received with cheerfulness and even enthusiasm. A few journals express their regret that their favorite, Seward, did not receive the nomination, because they had been accustomed to look to him as their leader and representative man, yet the majority of the Convention, which was conducted harmoniously and fairly, having determined otherwise, they cheerfully and gracefully acquiesce, and run up the flag of Chicago to their mast-head.

The object of the Republican party is not to advance the interests or minister to the ambition of any one man or set of men. It is a struggle for great fundamental, underlying principles, the triumph or defeat of which will have a vitally important bearing upon the perpetuity and extension of our free institutions. There is a class of journals, however, who are not satisfied with the nomination. These are such papers as are committed to that hopeless third party, which have put in nomination Bell and Everett, and the Democratic journals generally. The latter, especially, are badly disappointed, chagrined and vexed. They had accumulated their ammunition and brought their ordinance in range to assail other points and objects of attack. The whole programme of assault must be changed. Some of them admit that Lincoln is the most formidable candidate that the Chicago Convention could have presented. The Douglas papers say that if Douglas is not nominated Lincoln will be sure to be elected. While the Douglas papers claim that the "Little Giant" can beat Lincoln in 1860 as he did in 1858, they take no pleasure in calculating the highly possible contingency of two Democratic parties and two Democratic candidates in this election. That Lincoln will be abused, depreciated, slandered, there is no doubt. So they employ perjury and subornation in defaming the noble Fremont. The hounds of detraction and falsehood have already opened upon the chase, with a deep, hoarse, affrighted bay. "The little dogs and all, Tray, Blanchette and Sweetheart," are chiming in. One of the latter class gives the following yelp: "His selection as the Republican candidate in opposition to Douglas, in 1858, gave him whatever of a national reputation he may have. In the debates which ensued no man was ever so badly beaten. He was as nothing in the hands of his great antagonist. This was admitted by the more liberal of the Opposition themselves before the campaign was ended." Now, to have entered a contest and been badly beaten—to have exhibited himself "as nothing in the hands of his great antagonist"—is certainly a peculiar way to acquire a "national reputation." The absurdity of the statement is its own refutation. "Sympathy with him on account of such a terrible drubbing procured him so many friends" in the Chicago Convention that on the third ballot he obtained the nomination over so many able and patriotic statesmen! We give this as a specimen of the kind of "weak stuff" which the public are expected to receive as argument.

How a dignified journal, supporting the candidate of the "Constitutional Union Convention," can speak of such a man as Lincoln: "Fully identified with the principles of his party, he is justly entitled, by his private worth and proved ability, to wear with dignity any honor it may be able to confer."

The New York Times, a neutral journal, says: "By their nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and by the platform which they have adopted, the Republicans have declared their wish and purpose to deal with this question, if possible, in a spirit of moderation, and to maintain the characteristic position of the Republicans North with as little offence as may be to the rights, the feelings and interests of the South."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a paper which supported Fillmore in 1856, says of the ticket: "So far as the Opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Lincoln and Bell. Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible—it has strong probabilities in its favor."

After speaking of the platform, the editor characterizes Lincoln as possessing a strong, sagacious mind and intelligent familiarity with those measures which lie at the bottom of all true statesmanship, and Hamlin as a statesman of cultivation and experience, and concludes as follows:

"With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminished by a considerable accession to Sam Houston, and with the Old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and strong to-day as in 1844, in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

The New York Sun, a paper always

openly Democratic in its opinions and tendencies, but independent in its criticisms, has the following:

"THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—The first impression produced among our city politicians, that the rejection of Mr. Seward and the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the Chicago Convention was a blunder, has been removed by subsequent reflection. It is now admitted that Mr. Lincoln's nomination is a strong one, and that he will receive the united and cordial support of the party. He is, emphatically, a man of the people, and owes his present proud position to his own efforts and energy."

"Born of poor but honest parents, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and was obliged at one time to work as a common farm-laborer to earn his livelihood. It is said that he received but about six months of a regular school education; but he had not the assistance of schoolmasters, he had a strong and clear mind, which he industriously improved. His life is an example of what the poorest boy may attain in this free country, by habits of industry and self-culture. Mr. Lincoln is peculiarly a self-made, self-educated man, and is, in all respects, a sterling representative of the 'go-ahead' American character. That he would, if elected, make a good President, we do not entertain a doubt. His chances of an election are certainly good, unless the Democrats show more wisdom at Baltimore than they did at Charleston. The people are tired of being ruled by professional politicians, and they would rather vote for a man like Mr. Lincoln, who holds, in a measure, an independent position, than for an old party leader, who has friends to reward and enemies to punish."

Gov. CHASE made a speech at a great ratification meeting in Columbus the other night, in which he praised Mr. Lincoln in the warmest terms, and said he rejoiced that the nomination had fallen on so honest and worthy a man, whose own personal career afforded one of the strongest illustrations of the advantages of freedom over slavery. Born in a slave State, of poor parents, he had removed to Indiana, where he could breathe free air on free soil, and where generous sympathies awaited him, and helped him onward in his career. "Rising by his own noble efforts," he is to-day (said Gov. C.) the chosen Presidential candidate of the Republican party, and on the 4th of March next he will be the duly chosen President of the United States." The Governor's speech was received with great enthusiasm and applause.

All the opposition members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation are heartily for the Chicago nominations, excepting one, who has not defined his position.

ANOTHER STAR AT "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."—The resolutions of Senator Davis of Mississippi, declaring the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into all the territories, and the duty of Congress to protect them against all legislation by the people of the territory, passed the Senate on Friday last, thirty-five Democratic Senators, including several from Northern States, voting for them! What say the Douglas Democrats of Highland to this cruel murder of their banding, "Squatter Sovereignty"—murdered, too, "in the house of their friends"—by the votes of good sound "National" Democrats? What now becomes of their oft-repeated boast, that the principles of the Democracy are the same North and South?

The General Conference of the M. E. Church is still in session at Buffalo, N. Y. The Conference is now engaged in discussing the majority and minority reports of the committee on slavery, and the debates have been very warm and able on both sides.

GABRIELI has gone to Sicily with several thousand Italian soldiers, to fight on the side of the revolutionists. The revolution was gaining ground.

The Japanese have been or are to be invited to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford, Boston, and Lowell. Have any measures been taken to give them a sight of the West?

Mr. FOWLER, the late defaulting postmaster, has, it is said, fled to some part of South America. When we look at the divergent transactions revealed by the Covode committee, and when it seems a burning shame, that while Mr. Fowler has had to run away, Mr. Buchanan hasn't—[Low Journal.

The Republicans of Doylestown, Pa., on Monday had a rejoicing over the nomination of Lincoln, feeling confident that Pennsylvania can be carried for him. Everybody was pleased and in high spirits over the harmonious result of the Convention.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary cures have been effected by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, in cases of skin diseases, such as scabies, eczema, and other eruptions. The ointment is applied to the affected part, and the pills are taken internally. The cure is effected by the action of the medicine on the blood, and the removal of the impurities from the system.

Deaths.
DIED—On Sunday night, 25th inst., Mrs. HARRISON, the wife of Andrew Johnson, Esq., of Hillsboro, Ohio, aged 75 years. She was born in the year 1785, and was married in the year 1800. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted wife and mother. She died of a long illness, and was buried in the Hillsboro Cemetery on Monday morning, 26th inst.

Postmaster Fowler's defection is officially stated at \$175,000. He has not yet been arrested, and is supposed to have escaped to Havana.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to move West in the Fall, offers for sale, on very favorable terms, a fine farm of 140 acres, situated about 180 miles from 3 miles west of Hillsboro, and adjoining the farm recently owned by Joseph Glazier. The land is of good quality, about 140 acres under cultivation. The farm is well improved, and is situated in a healthy and fertile section of the country. The price is \$10,000, and the terms of sale are as follows:—

1. Cash, \$2,000.
2. Balance, \$8,000, in three equal payments, payable on the 1st day of January, April, and July, 1861.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to J. N. STONE, at Hillsboro, Ohio.

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THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to move West in the Fall, offers for sale, on very favorable terms, a fine farm of 140 acres, situated about 180 miles from 3 miles west of Hillsboro, and adjoining the farm recently owned by Joseph Glazier. The land is of good quality, about 140 acres under cultivation. The farm is well improved, and is situated in a healthy and fertile section of the country. The price is \$10,000, and the terms of sale are as follows:—

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